Request for Coverage Application: General Air Quality Permit

Express Fuel - Shingle Springs Rancheria

Prepared For:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Prepared By:

Environmental Data Systems, Inc.

January 5, 2018

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EXPRESS FUEL - SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA

REQUEST FOR COVERAGE APPLICATION

ATTACHMENTS

REQUEST FOR COVERAGE APPLICATION

EPA Form No. 6700-06
EPA ICR No. 1230.27
OMB Control No. 2060-0003
Approval expires 4/30/2017

Request for Coverage under the General Air Quality Permit for New or Modified Minor Source Gasoline Dispensing Facilities in Indian Country within California

http://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting/tribal-nsr-permits-region-9

Prior to construction or modification, complete the information below and submit it to the reviewing authority at the address above. You may not commence construction or modification until you receive notification of the final decision on your Request for Coverage under the General Permit from the reviewing authority.

Section 1: Contact Information

1. Business Name: Express Fuel	2. Source Name: Same as Business Name
3. Physical Site Address: 3920 Shingle Springs Drive Shingle Springs, CA 95682	4. Reservation or other Area of Indian Country: Shingle Springs Rancheria
5. Owner: Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Development Corporation	6. Telephone Number and Email Address of Owner: (530) 698-1400 tadams@ssrgc.org
7. Mailing Address for Owner: PO Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682	8. Name of Operator or Contact at Site (if different from owner): Tim Adams
9. Telephone Number and Email address of Operator or Contact at Site (if different from owner): Same as owner	10. Correspondence Address: Same as owner
11. Contact Information for this Request for Coverage: Name: Nicholas Bryson Title: Associate Attorney	Email: nbryson@ssband.org Telephone: (530) 387-4979

Section 2: Source Information

12. Source Description. Select one and describe:
(*Example description: This source will be a 24-hour convenience store with an estimated 25,000 gallons per month in gasoline sales. We plan to install eight (8) dispenser islands and four (4) 25,000-gallon capacity underground storage tanks equipped with Phase II EVR Systems with ISDs.*)
(Please describe the proposed new source).

☑ New gasoline dispensing facility

☐ Modification of an existing source that is, or includes, a gasoline dispensing facility

Convenience store with car wash. (1) 20,000-gallon UST for 87-octane gasoline, and one split UST providing (1) 12,000-gallon UST for 91-octane gasoline, and (1) 8,000-gallon UST for diesel. The USTs will be equipped with Stage I dual point vapor balance system. There will be (3) gas-only dispensers, (3) gas/diesel dispensers, and (1) HD truck diesel dispenser. A Veeder-Root 350 Plus ISD system will provide Phase II EVR monitoring and UST monitoring. No emergency generator will be provided.

13. North American Industry Classification System/Standard Industrial Classification Code and/or description for the source:

☐ 4471 NAICS (Gasoline Stations)
☐ 44711 NAICS (Gasoline Stations without Convenience Stores)
☑ 447110 NAICS (Convenience Stations with Convenience Stores)
☐ 44719 NAICS (Other Gasoline Stations)
☐ 447190 NAICS (Other Gasoline Stations)
☐ 5411 SIC (Grocery Stores)
☐ 5541 SIC (Gasoline Service Stations)
☐ Other – please specify _____NAICS; _____SIC

14. Will your new or modified GDF be located in a nonattainment area for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone? Information on the ozone attainment status of the area where your source is located can be found at: http//www.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/.

☑ Yes ☐ No

If your answer is 'Yes', specify the classification of the ozone nonattainment area:

☐ Marginal ☐ Moderate ☐ Serious ☑ Severe ☐ Extreme

15. Will the potential to emit (PTE) of your new source, or the increase in potential emissions from your modified existing source, be equal to or above the applicable minor NSR thresholds listed below for ANY of the listed pollutants, in tons per year (tpy)? Emissions from the gasoline dispensing equipment at your source may be calculated using the PTE calculator available online at: https://www.epa.gov/caa-permitting/california-tribal-gasoline-permits. Be sure to include all new or modified emission units at your source, including those not a part of the GDF. Information on the ozone attainment status of the area where your source is located can be found at: http//www.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/.

☑ Yes ☐ No

Pollutant	Attainment Area[a]	Nonattainment Area
CO	10 tpy	5 tpy
PM	10 tpy	5 tpy
PM_{10}	5 tpy	1 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$	3 tpy	0.6 tpy
SO_2	10 tpy	5 tpy
NO_X[b]	10 tpy	5 tpy
VOC[b]	5 tpy	2 tpy
Lead	0.1 tpy	0.1 tpy
Fluorides	1 tpy	NA
Sulfuric Acid Mist	2 tpy	NA
H_2S	2 tpy	NA
Total Reduced sulfur	2 tpy	NA
Reduced sulfur compounds	2 tpy	NA

[a]If part of a Tribe's area of Indian country is designated as attainment and another part as nonattainment, the applicable threshold for a proposed source or modification is determined based on the designation where the source would be located. If the source straddles the two areas, the more stringent thresholds apply.

[b]In extreme ozone nonattainment areas, section 182(e)(2) of the Act requires any change at a major source that results in any increase in emissions to be subject to major NSR permitting. In other words, any changes to existing major sources in extreme ozone nonattainment areas are subject to a "0" tpy threshold, but that threshold does not apply to minor sources.

If you answered '**No**', your proposed new source or modification is exempted from permit requirements under the Federal Indian Country Minor NSR program. Please contact the reviewing authority to confirm that your source will not need a permit. If you answered '**Yes**', continue on to the next question.

16. Will the PTE of your source be less than 250 tpy for all regulated NSR pollutants including, but not limited to, lead, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, VOC, NO_x, CO, and SO_2? For this calculation, be sure to include all existing, new and modified emission units at your source, including emission units that are not part of the GDF.

☑ Yes ☐ No

If you answered '**No**', your source does not qualify for the General Permit. Please contact the reviewing authority to apply for a site-specific permit. If you answered '**Yes**', continue on to the next question.

17. If your source is located in a nonattainment area for any NAAQS pollutant, will the PTE of your source for all such nonattainment pollutants be less than the applicable NSR major source thresholds below? For this calculation, be sure to include all existing, new, and modified emission units at your source, including any emission units that are not part of the GDF.

Pollutant	Attainment Area	Nonattainment Area
Ozone	Marginal	100 tpy of VOC or NOx
	Moderate	100 tpy of VOC or NOx
	Serious	50 tpy of VOC or NOx
	Severe	25 tpy of VOC or NOx
	Extreme	10 tpy of VOC or NOx
PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Moderate	100 tpy of PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$
	Serious	70 tpy
CO	Moderate	100 tpy
	Serious	50 tpy
SO_2, NO_2	No Nonattainment Classification	100 tpy

☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A – Not located in any nonattainment areas

If you answered '**No**', your source does not qualify for the General Permit. Please contact your reviewing authority to apply for a site-specific permit. If you answered '**Yes**' or '**N/A**', continue on to the next question.

18. Do the owner and operator of your source agree to comply with all requirements of the General Permit?

☑ Yes ☐ No

If you answered '**No**', your source does not qualify for the General Permit and you must obtain a source-specific permit from your reviewing authority.

Section 3: Technical Information Concerning Emission Units at the Source

As needed, additional pages may be provided by the applicant and added to the Request for Coverage. Please use a unique ID# for each piece of equipment.

19. **Emission Units**

Information regarding the existing and proposed new or modified emission units at your source is required by 40 CFR 49.154 and 49.160. Please provide all of the requested information in the following table for each such emission unit at the source that is or will be owned, leased or operated by the owner or operator of the source. Examples of potential emission units include gasoline storage tanks, gasoline pumps and emergency engines.

- For each emission unit, include supporting documentation for the PTE of each unit with your request for coverage. In addition, for existing emission units, include the most recent actual annual emissions. See 40 CFR 49.154(a)(2).
- The table includes information requesting whether the particular emission unit is "CARB certified." Not all equipment at your GDF is required to be CARB certified. As such, this information only affects your eligibility to seek coverage under the General Permit for that equipment which is required to be installed and CARB certified (such as Phase II EVR and ISD Systems).
- For sources installing Phase II EVR and ISD systems, please include all CARB certified equipment that will be installed.
- For emergency engines, please include the model year and purpose (such as, power backup or fire pump).
- For storage tanks, please include whether they are aboveground or underground. See the Eligibility Criteria section of the Request for Coverage regarding aboveground storage tanks.
- Please review the eligibility criteria at the beginning of the Request for Coverage to ensure the information provided demonstrates you are eligible for the General Permit.

List of Existing, New, and Modified Emissions Units (applicants should attach additional copies of this table as necessary to list all emission units at the source):

Unit ID#	Description of Equipment and/or Process (including any input materials or fuels)	Maximum Capacity or Production Rate	Description of Pollution Control Equipment	Existing, New or Modified (include installation date for existing and most recent actual annual emissions)	Yes or No: CARB Certified Equipment (include applicable Executive Order, if CARB Certified)
Sample	*Underground Storage Tank for Reformulated Gasoline*	*50,000 gallons*	*Stage I – Dual point vapor balance system*	*New*	*Yes, VR-201-U*
1	(1) Underground Storage Tank for gasoline (87 octane)	20,000 gallons	Stage 1 Dual Point vapor balance system: (1) Fill cap: EBW 777-201-02; (1) Vapor cap: EBW 304-301-01); (1) Veeder-Root TLS-350 Plus ISD system provides tank monitoring and Phase II EVR monitoring for entire facility.	New	Yes VR-101-P VR-103-G VR-204-V
2	(1) Underground Storage Tank for gasoline (91 octane)	12,000 gallons	Stage 1 Dual Point vapor balance system: (1) Fill cap: EBW 777-201-02; (1) Vapor cap: EBW 304-301-01); ISD system listed under Unit ID# 1	New	Yes VR-101-P VR-103-G VR-204-V

List of Existing, New, and Modified Emissions Units (applicants should attach additional copies of this table as necessary to list all emission units at the source):

Unit ID#	Description of Equipment and/or Process (including any input materials or fuels)	Maximum Capacity or Production Rate	Description of Pollution Control Equipment	Existing, New or Modified (include installation date for existing and most recent actual annual emissions)	Yes or No: CARB Certified Equipment (include applicable Executive Order, if CARB Certified)
Sample	*Underground Storage Tank for Reformulated Gasoline*	*50,000 gallons*	*Stage I – Dual point vapor balance system*	*New*	*Yes, VR-201-U*
3	(1) Underground Storage Tank for diesel	8,000 gallons	ISD system listed under Unit ID# 1	New	Yes, VR-204-V
4	(3) Gasoline Dispensers	10 gpm	Stage II - EVR System: (6) EMCO Phase II EVR Nozzles (EMCO A4005 EVR-052), (6) EVR hose (VST VDV-EVR-096), (6) EVR whip hose (VSTA-EVR-012), (6) Breakaway coupling (EMCO A4119EVR-020). (1) Franklin Fueling Systems Clean Air Separator (Healy 9961) ISD system listed under Unit ID# 1	New	Yes VR-204-V

List of Existing, New, and Modified Emissions Units (applicants should attach additional copies of this table as necessary to list all emission units at the source):

Unit ID#	Description of Equipment and/or Process (including any input materials or fuels)	Maximum Capacity or Production Rate	Description of Pollution Control Equipment	Existing, New or Modified (include installation date for existing and most recent actual annual emissions)	Yes or No: CARB Certified Equipment (include applicable Executive Order, if CARB Certified)
Sample	*Underground Storage Tank for Reformulated Gasoline*	*50,000 gallons*	*Stage I – Dual point vapor balance system*	*New*	*Yes, VR-201-U*
5	(3) Gasoline + Diesel Dispensers	10 gpm	Stage II - EVR System: (6) EMCO Phase II EVR Nozzles (EMCO A4005 EVR-052), (6) EVR hose (VST VDV-EVR-096), (6) EVR whip hose (VSTA-EVR-012), (6) Breakaway coupling (EMCO A4119EVR-020). Clean Air Separator listed under Unit ID# 4 ISD system listed under Unit ID# 1	New	Yes VR-204-V
6	(1) Diesel Dispensers for HD Trucks	60 gpm	ISD system listed under Unit ID#1	New	Yes, VR-204-V

Section 4: Information for Completing Screening Processes that Must Be Satisfied to Request Coverage under the General Permit

20. **Threatened or Endangered Species**

Have you demonstrated that you meet one of the criteria listed in Appendix A with respect to the protection of any and all species that are federally listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and habitat that is federally designated as "critical habitat" under the ESA? If you answered **'No,'** you cannot request coverage under this General Permit.

☑ Yes ☐ No

If you answered 'Yes,' then you must provide the appropriate documentation as specified in Appendix A to support this demonstration to the EPA to qualify for coverage under this General Permit. Please indicate under which of the following criteria in Appendix A you are using in order to satisfy this requirement:

☑ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

As provided in Appendix A, the EPA must provide confirmation that you satisfactorily completed this screening procedure and meet one of the eligibility criteria listed in Appendix A in order for you to be eligible for coverage under the General Permit.

21. **Historic Properties**

Have you completed the screening process in Appendix B to determine if the construction, modification or operation of your new or modified minor source of air pollutants has the potential to cause effects to historic properties? If you answered **'No,'** you cannot request coverage under this General Permit.

☑ Yes ☐ No

If you answered **'Yes,'** then you must provide the appropriate documentation concerning your completion of this screening process as specified in Appendix B to the EPA to qualify for coverage under this General Permit.

As provided in Appendix B, the EPA must provide confirmation that you have satisfactorily completed this screening process in order for you to be eligible for coverage under the General Permit.

Section 5: Additional Information

This section provides information on the sizes of sources in terms of potential emissions that are potentially eligible for coverage under the General Permit. The emission limitations and standards in this General Permit are generally expected to ensure that emissions from a GDF qualifying for coverage are below the rates shown in the following table. The PTE of any individual source, however, may vary.

Pollutant of Concern	Serious, Severe or Extreme Ozone Nonattainment Areas	Ozone Attainment, Unclassified or Attainment/Unclassifiable Areas and Moderate or Marginal Ozone Nonattainment Areas
VOC	10 tpy	30 tpy

Applicant's Statement (to be signed by the applicant)

I certify that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

Name: Nicholas Fonseca Title : Chairman
(Print or Type)

Name:
(Signature)

Date: 1/4/2018

ATTACHMENT A

EQUIPMENT LIST

PME
PETROLEUM MARKETING EQUIPMENT

Corporate Office
740 Monroe Way
Placentia, CA 92870
(714) 577-7878 Fax (714) 577-7979

QTY.	PART #	DESCRIPTION
		UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
1	CSITANK-20K	Containment Solutions DWT-6 Type II 20,000 gallon double wall fiberglass tank, 10' Dia. with brine filled interstice. Including: 1 20,000 Gallon Hydrostatic Reservoir & Brine 1 22" DWT Fiberglass Manway - Steel Lid Includes: Deflector Plate & Hardware 4 Half - 4" NPT Coupling (Manway Cover) 2 4" DWT NPT Steel (Half Coupling) (Tank Top Mount Only) 1 42" x 6" Double Wall Secondary Containment Collar For 22" manway or two 4" NPT shell mounted fittings in adjacent rib 1 48" x 6" Double Wall Secondary Containment Collar For 22" or 30" manway, or up to three 4" NPT shell mounted fittings in spaces.
1	CSITANK-20K-SPLIT	Containment Solutions DWT-6 Type II 20,000 gallon double wall dual compartment 10' diameter fiberglass tank split 12,000 x 8,000, 10' dia. with brine filled interstice Including: 1 Model DWT-6 Type II (10) - 12,000 Gallon Made-To-Order Double-Wall 1 Model DWT-6 DWB-2 (10) - 8,000 Gallon MTO Double-Wall Compartment Tank Extension (B compartment) Includes: DWB 1 20,000 Gallon Hydrostatic Reservoir & Brine 2 22" DWT Fiberglass Manway - Steel Lid Includes: Deflector Plate & Hardware 8 Half - 4" NPT Coupling (Manway Cover) 4 4" DWT NPT Steel (Half Coupling) (Tank Top Mount Only) 2 42" x 6" Double Wall Secondary Containment Collar For 22" manway or two 4" NPT shell mounted fittings in adjacent rib 2 48" x 6" Double Wall Secondary Containment Collar For 22" or 30" manway, or up to three 4" NPT shell mounted fittings in spaces.
		TANK ANCHORING
12	CSISTRAP	Containment Solutions 10' Fiberglass One-Piece Hold Down Strap
24	CSITB3418	Containment Solutions 3/4" Dia. Turnbuckle, 10' Tanks
2	CSIDA4-18	Containment Solutions 10' Diameter 20,000 Gallon Deadman Anchors

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QTY.	PART #	DESCRIPTION
		CSI - UST SUMPS
3	CSIDWPTS(WT34)48-5 LK	Containment Solutions 48" diameter double wall sump for 5' bury with watertight lid and flat sided base. Includes Brine Solution (Turbine).
3	CSIDWPTS(FV/X/X)42-8-5LK	Containment Solutions 42" diameter double wall sump for 5' bury with open top and flat sided base. Includes Bine Solution and Water tight Shorud Adapter (Fill). Utilizing " X " Phase I EVR Equipment.(Fill)
24	CSI-ADHESIVE	Containment Solutions Adhesive Kits
6	CSI-EZ-Fit Sumps	Containment Solutions EZ-Fit Sumps with Adhesive Channel
2	CSIS/H	Containment Solutions Delivery - 10' Dia. Tank from Bakersfield, CA
		TANK TRIM (FILL/VAPOR) - GAS
2	EBWDMP42-2-SW-XE	EBW Defender Series 42" manhole with (2) buckets, (1) 8" port One White/One Orange CI Lids
2	EBWSWFV-PKGSS	EBW Swivel adapter package - one each 100SS fill and 101SS vapor
2	EBW777-201-02	EBW Top Seal Fill Cap
2	EBW304-301-01	EBW Top Seal Vapor Cap
6	EBWM/F 4x4	EBW Male/female 4" x 4" riser adapter
2	EBWM-1600	EBW Riser alignment bracket for 16" center
2	EBW70550901EC	EBW DT riser clamp
2	EBW708-492-12	EBW Autolimiter II drop tube with shut off valve 10' top x 10' bottom (10' diameter USTs, deep burial depth)
1	EBW340-400-11	EBW Extractor Vent Valve 4" X 4" X 2" X 2" (Cross)
1	EBW330-400-11	EBW Extractor Vent Valve 4" X 4" X 3" X 2" (Cross)
4	FLXFF20X18EZMXEZFG	Flex-Ing 2" X 18" flex w/ EZ Fit 2" Hex Male by EZ Fit 2" Female Glue
1	FLXFF30X18EZMXEZFG	Flex-Ing 3" X 12" flex w/ EZ Fit 3" Hex Male by EZ Fit 3" Female Glue
		TANK TRIM (FILL) - DIESEL
1	EBWDMP42-1-SW-YELE	EBW 42" Defender Multiport, One Spill Container, One 8" access port, Yellow CI Lid
1	EBWSWF-100-SS	Phil-Tite swivel fill adapter
2	EBWM/F4X4	Phil-Tite 4" riser adapter
1	EBW777-201-02	EBW Top Seal Fill Cap
1	EBW708-492-12	EBW Autolimiter II drop tube with shut off valve
1	EBW310-400-11	EBW Extractor Vent Valve 4" X 4" X 2" (Tee)
2	FLXFF20X18EZMXEZFG	Flex-Ing 2" X 18" flex w/ EZ Fit 2" Hex Male by EZ Fit 2" Female Glue

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QTY.	PART #	DESCRIPTION
		TURBINE SUMPS
3	FLX14U-RT4210CL	Flexing 42" Raintight Composite manhole with skirt (10") and cam locks
3	FEPSTPMVS2-VL3	FE Petro 2hp variable speed, variable length (122"-213") sub pump with MagShell turbine, precision check valve, and 12" to 30" riser
3	FEP5874202800	FE Petro MagVFC variable frequency controller (One Required per Turbine)
3	FEP5800300100	FE Petro STP-DHI dispenser hook isolation box (One Required per Turbine)
3	FEP400137908	FE Petro Syphon check valve, alcohol-gasoline compatible
3	FLXFF20X18SFBVSSMSXMS90	Flex-Ing 2" X 18" flex w/ 2" Male Swivel 90° by 2" Male Swivel
		VENT RACK CONTAINMENT
1	BRAB500-F3S-D-AB	Bravo three product double wall vent line containment sump
1	BRARS-500-JP-3S	Vent rack system for up to three vents
1	BRAEO-EBS	Bravo frame upgrade for electrical offsets
1	EBW800-207-02	EBW Diesel Tank Vent
1	HUS5885	Husky 2" pressure/vacuum vent, EVR approved
3	JOMT100-708	Jomar 2" Ball Valves
3	FLXFF20X24MSXEZFG9	Flex-Ing 2" X 24" flex w/ EZ Fit 2" Hex Male Swivel x EZ Fit 2" Female
		TANK TRIM FITTINGS
14	BRAF-32-TS-D-1PK	Bravo 3" x 2" DW fiberglass penetration
1	BRAF-43-TS-D-1PK	Bravo 4" x 3" DW fiberglass penetration
12	BRAF-17-RR-D-1PK	Bravo 3/4" fiberglass conduit penetration
4	BRAF-10-RR-D-1PK	Bravo 1" fiberglass conduit penetration
		RETAIL BLENDING DISPENSERS
3	WAYB12/3220	Wayne Ovation² 3+0 blending dispenser, 2 product inlets, 3 grades, 1 hose per side including junction box, card reader with 5.7" monochrome display, printer, EPP PCI keypad, and generic graphics. Hoses and nozzle not included. 2 YEAR WARRANTY INCLUDED.
3	WAYB23/4220	Wayne Ovation² 3+1 blending dispenser, 3 product inlets, 4 grades, 2 hoses per side including junction box, card reader with 5.7" monochrome display, printer, EPP PCI keypad, and generic graphics. Hoses and nozzle not included. 2 YEAR WARRANTY INCLUDED.
6	WAY/XXX1	Wayne factory installed balance vapor recovery piping
3	WAY/T	Wayne electromechanical totalizers (one per product) for B12/3
3	WAY/T	Wayne electromechanical totalizers (one per product) for B23/4
6	WAY/I	Wayne intercom call button
6	WAY/K	Wayne speaker in dispenser column
6	WAYVALANCE	Wayne unlighted dispenser valance, 51" wide

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QTY.	PART #	DESCRIPTION
		RETAIL BLENDING DISPENSERS - (CONTINUED)
6	WAY888513-001	Wayne pedestal base for ground mounting
6	WAY/N	Wayne factory installed secure EMV hybrid card reader
6	WAY/VFM	Wayne factory installed Veeder-Root flow meter
6	WAY/10.4VGA	Wayne10.4" VGA Screen With Soft Keys
6	WAYS	Wayne Ethernet Switch
6	WAY/J	Wayne Junction Box
6	WAY/MEDIA SPEAK	Wayne iX Media Speakers - Required with iX Media
6	WAY/SSTRIM	Wayne Stainless Steel Bezel Trim
6	WAY/IXMEDIA	Wayne iX Media Package - Self Managed Content
6	WAYS/H	Wayne Shipping & Handling fee (per dispenser)
6	WAYSCAN	Wayne SCAN Barcode Reader
		HIGH VOLUME DISPENSER
1	WAYHS4/V387D/4	Wayne 4 Vista series high volume dual sided electronic master diesel dispenser. Includes Liquid Control Meter, Electronic Calibration iGEM Electronics, Lift to Start Operation. Less hose and nozzle.
1	WAY/D6	Wayne iX Secure CAT Pay PCI 3.0 approved EPP keypad
1	WAY/N	Wayne factory installed secure EMV hybrid card reader
1	WAY/T	Wayne electromechanical totalizers (one per product) for HS4/387D/4R
1	WAYVAL	Wayne unlighted dispenser valance
1	WAY//H	Wayne factory installed hose retractors
1	WAYS/H	Wayne Shipping & Handling fee (per dispenser)
1	PA026100000022	Gilbarco D box (2 boards, DB9 connector)
		DISPENSING HARDWARE - GAS - PHASE II EVR
1	HEA9961	Healy clean air separator tank
12	VSTA-EVR-012	VST 12" EVR balance whip hose
12	VDV-EVR-096	VST 8'0" EVR hose with venturi
12	EMCA4005EVR-052	Emco Wheaton Balance Nozzle, Black, Phase II EVR
12	EMCA4119EVR-020	Emco Wheaton Coaxial Breakaway, Shear Pin, Phase II EVR

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QTY.	PART #	DESCRIPTION
	DISPENSING HARDWARE - DIESEL	
6	VSTV34CPG-012-MRMSVST	VSTafleX Green Curb Pump Hose 3/4" x 12" M x MS
6	VSTV34CPG-102-MRMSVST	VSTafleX Green Curb Pump Hose 3/4" x 8-1/2' M x MS
6	HUS3360	Husky 3/4" diesel breakaway
6	HUS159503-03	Husky 3/4" diesel nozzle
4	HUS0350	Husky 3/4" hose swivel
	DISPENSING HARDWARE - HIGH VOLUME	
2	EMCA6000-001B	Emco Wheaton 1" Truck Nozzle w. Spout Ring, Black, NEW
2	EMCA3219-001	Emco Wheaton Reconnectable SafeBreak, 1" NPT
2	EMCA0360-100	Emco Wheaton Hose Swivel, 1" Female x Male NPT
2	VSTV10CP-048-MRMSVST	VSTafleX Black Curb Pump Hose 1" x 4' M x MS
2	VSTV10CP-102-MRMSVST	VSTafleX BLack Curb Pump Hose 1" x 8-1/2' M x MS
	DISPENSER CONTAINMENT	
3	BRAB9000-F3L-B D-AB	Bravo 3 Inlet, FRP, Large, Double Wall Dispenser Sump, "Hydrostatic. (Includes 3 Product Brackets) (20""W-29""D-42""L) Wayne/Ovation B23/4 (3+1)
3	BRAB9000-F2L-B D-AB	Bravo 2 Inlet, FRP, Large, Double Wall Dispenser Sump, "Hydrostatic. (Includes 2 Product Brackets) (20""W-29""D-42""L) Wayne/Ovation B12 (3+0)
1	BRAB9000-F1L-B D-AB	Bravo 1 Inlet, FRP, Large, Double Wall Dispenser Sump, "Hydrostatic. (Includes 1 Product Brackets) (20""W-29""D-42""L) Wayne/Vista HS4
6	BRABRKT-B2	Bravo vapor shear valve bracket
15	OPW10BHMP-5830	OPW double poppet product shear valve
6	OPW60VSP-1001	OPW double poppet vapor shear valve
1	OPW10RU-2005	OPW 2" double poppet vapor shear valve
24	FLXFF15X18EZMX2EZFG9	Flex-Ing 1-1/2" dia. x 18" OAL - EZ-Fit Hex Male by EZ-Fit 90°
1	FLXFF20X18EZMXEZFG9	Flex-Ing 2" dia. x 18" OAL - EZ-Fit Hex Male by EZ-Fit 90° elbow 2"
25	BRAF-32-TS-D-1PK	Bravo 3" x 2" DW fiberglass penetration

PME
PETROLEUM MARKETING EQUIPMENT

Corporate Office
740 Monroe Way
Placentia, CA 92870
(714) 577-7878 Fax (714) 577-7979

QTY.	PART #	DESCRIPTION
	TANK MONITORING SYSTEM	
1	V/R848290-022	Veeder-Root TLS-350 Plus console with printer
1	V/R329356-002	Veeder-Root four input probe module
2	V/R329358-001	Veeder-Root eight input sensor module
1	V/R329359-001	Veeder-Root four relay output module
3	V/R846390-10X	Veeder-Root 0.1 GPH Mag Plus mag probe (any std size)
2	V/R886100-000	Veeder-Root Phase-Two float kit w/4" floats, 5' cable (Gas)
1	V/R846400-001	Veeder-Root float kit w/4" floats, 5' cable (Diesel)
5	MOR305XPA-1100AK	Morrison 4" cap and ring kit, EVR approved
5	OPWFSA-400	OPW 4" face seal adapter
2	V/R794380-303	Veeder-Root dual float hydrostatic sensor
1	V/R790091-001	Veeder-Root overfill alarm
1	V/R790095-001	Veeder-Root overfill alarm acknowledgement switch
3	V/R848480-001	Veeder-Root PLLD w/o Swift Check valve
1	V/R330374-001	Veeder-Root three-output PLLD controller module
1	V/R330843-001	Veeder-Root six-input PLLD interface module
1	V/R329360-001	"Veeder-Root Module, Two-Input/Two-Relay Output Interface
1	V/R330020-485	Veeder-Root three vacuum sensor kit
1	V/R330020-480	Veeder-Root two vacuum sensor kit
1	V/R332250-001	Veeder-Root 7-input smart sensor module with pressure sensor
1	V/R329356-004	Veeder-Root 8-input smart sensor module
14	V/R330020-536	Veeder-Root Hydrostatic Dispenser Pan/Sump Sensor Kit
1	V/R329362-001	Veeder-Root RS-232 interface module
1	V/R330280-001	Veeder-Root DIM module for EDIM f/ Allied ANDI
1	V/R848703-025	Veeder-Root DIM installation kit with 25' cable
1	V/R330020-515	Veeder-Root ISD manuals and vapor pressure sensor (1 per site)
1	V/R332966-203	Veeder-Root NVMEM2 memory upgrade
1	V/R330160-004	Veeder-Root ISD software enhancement module
	MISCELLANEOUS	
1	3MF78-6911-4796-7	3M D2400 Performance series 8-channel intercom w/microphone
1	3MF78-8117-3900-8	3M four station input/output card for D2400 Performance series
1	U/SU-TC-3	Tank ID Collar - Unleaded Regular
1	U/SU-TC-4	Tank ID Collar - Premium Unleaded
1	U/SU-TC-8	Tank ID Collar - Diesel #2
1	U/SU-TC-21	Tank ID Collar - Vapor Recovery
7	U/SU-MD-228	United Sign No Smoking Stop Engine Decal
7	U/SU-MD-321	United Sign Unauthorized Container Decal
7	U/SU-MD-500M	United Sign Nozzle Operation Decal with ARB phone numbers
2	U/SU-MS-76	United Sign Emergency Pump Shut-Off Switch
2	PICIA-ESOC	Power Integrity Corp. Emergency Stop Button w/ Lift Up Clear Cover
1	PICIA-ESOR	Power Integrity Corp. Cashier Control w/ Emergency Stop & Reset Button
1	DUR90-A	Duro air/water cabinet with (2) 25' reels, air gauge, water bibb, 1hp compressor, and timer

PME
PETROLEUM MARKETING EQUIPMENT

Corporate Office
740 Monroe Way
Placentia, CA 92870
(714) 577-7878 Fax (714) 577-7979

QTY.	PART #	DESCRIPTION
	GENERATOR EQUIPMENT	
1	BRAB500F2S-D-AB	Bravo two product double wall vent line containment sump
1	BRAEO-EBS	Bravo electrical offset for vent sump
500	APTXP-100-SC	APT Product Pipe 1" Secondary Containment Inside, 500 FT Reel
2	APTDCT-400-250	APT 4" corrugated ducting - 250 FT Reel
4	APTMN-XP-100-100SS	APT 1" single/secondary contained XP pipe with 1" NPT
4	DIV10S-4.6x2.5	Diversified 10 Stud Penetration, Single Sided Alcryn for 4" Corrugated Ducted with 2" Flex Pipes
4	DIVIA 2.5x1.5	Diversified Insert Alcryn, from 2" nominal to 1" Flex pipe
2	DIVDBB V	Diversified Diversified Bulkhead Bonder 50ML Dual Cartridge Methyl Methacrylate Adhesive
4	FLXFF10X18M346XF	Flex-Ing 1" dia. x 18" OAL - Male Swivel by Female
1	GPI114000-10	Great Plains Industries Piston Hand Pump 2" NPT. For Manual
1	V/R329358-001	Veeder-Root eight input sensor module
1	V/R330020-536	Veeder-Root Hydrostatic Dispenser Pan/Sump Sensor Kit
1	V/R330020-486	Veeder-Root four vacuum sensor kit
1	V/R329356-004	Veeder-Root 8-input smart sensor module
8	MOR691BSS 0500 1V	Morrison 1" stainless steel Ball Valves
2	OPWES1421D-0102	OPW Engineered Systems 1" VISI-FLO Site Flow Indicator
1	MOR958--11000 AV	Morrison 1" Check Valve, Stainless Steel, With Expansion Relief
1	MOR334---0200 AV	Morrison 1" Single Poppet Foot Valve
1	EBW616-300-01	EBW 1" Anti-Syphon Valve

ATTACHMENT B

LEAK TEST

iota®
ENHANCED LEAK DETECTION

UST System Post Installation Test Report

ELD Test Date: October 31, 2017

Customer:
Gettler Ryan
6805 Sierra Court #G
Dublin, CA 94568

Location:
Express Fuel
3920 Shingle Springs Dr
Shingle Springs , CA 95667

Tested By:
CGRS, Inc.
5444 Dry Creek Road
Sacramento, CA 95838

Project No: 6-9333-16275-9075

Test Certification
Post Installation Enhanced Leak Detection (ELD)

Location: **CGRS Project No :** 6-9333-16275-9075

Express Fuel
3920 Shingle Springs Dr
Shingle Springs , CA 95667

Test Date: October 31, 2017
CGRS Techs: Sergio L. Nunez

This document certifies that the UST systems listed below at the above referenced location have been tested and passed the iota® VaporTite V005 tightness test. CGRS further certifies that the iota® VaporTite V005 meets the post installation testing requirements for post installation testing for newly installed underground storage tank systems as per the California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.7, section 25290.1(j)(1).

Post Installation ELD Test Results

87 Octane	Primary Containment System	PASS
91 Octane	Primary Containment System	PASS
Diesel	Primary Containment System	PASS

IOTA Tech Signature: Sergio L. Nunez 10/31/2017
Sergio L. Nunez *CA Tank Tester #06-1727* Date

Reviewed by: Chyd L Murphy 11/1/2017
Chris Murphy *Director of CA Services* Date

Express Fuel - Shingle Springs Rancheria

Final ELD Test Project Worksheet

Final Test Date:	10/31/2017	IOTA Technicians:	Sergio L. Nunez

Site Information		Installation Contractor Information	
Facility:	Express Fuel	Customer Name/CA Contractor's License #:	Gettler-Ryan/#220793
Address:	3920 Shingle Springs Dr	Address:	6805 Sierra Court #G
City, State, Zip:	Shingle Springs , CA 95667	City, State, Zip:	Dublin, CA 94568
County:	El Dorado	Contact:	Mike Carruth
CUPA Contact:	Dave Johnston	Phone/Email:	916-851-1589/mcarruth@grinc.com
CUPA Phone/Email:	530 621-5896/emd.info@edcgov.us		

TANKS

Tank No.	Capacity (gal.)	Product	Type	Manufacturer	Brine	Test Result
Tank 1	20,00	87 Octane	Fiberglass	Containment Solutions	Yes	PASS
Tank 2	12,000	91 Octane	Fiberglass	Containment Solutions	Yes	PASS
Tank 3	8,000	Diesel	Fiberglass	Containment Solutions	Yes	PASS

COMPONENTS IN CONTAINMENT

Tank Top Sumps	Diameter (in.)	Depth (in.)	Volume (gal.)	Description	Test Result
S1	44	62	408.11	87 TS	PASS
S2	42	62	371.85	87 FS	PASS
S3	44	62	408.11	91 TS	PASS
S4	42	62	371.85	91 FS	PASS
S5	44	62	408.11	DSL TS	PASS
S6	42	62	371.85	DSL FS	PASS

Junction Boxes with Tank Connection	Description	Test Result
S1 Tank Probe and Turbine J-Box	Open During Test	PASS
S3 Tank Probe and Turbine J-Box	Open During Test	PASS
S5 Tank Probe and Turbine J-Box	Open During Test	PASS

UDCs	Length (in.)	Width (in.)	Depth (in.)	Volume (gal.)	Description	Test Result
UDC1	42	22	36	144.00	Bravo	PASS
UDC2	42	22	36	144.00	Bravo	PASS
UDC3	42	22	36	144.00	Bravo	PASS
UDC4	42	22	36	144.00	Bravo	PASS
UDC5	42	22	36	144.00	Bravo	PASS
UDC6	42	22	36	144.00	Bravo	PASS

Transition Sump	Length (in.)	Width (in.)	Depth (in.)	Volume (gal.)	Description	Test Result
TS1	24	22	36	82.29	Bravo	PASS

PIPING

Product Piping	Manufacturer	Type	Size (in.)	Length (ft.)	Test Result
87 PL	Smith	Fiberglass	2	324	PASS
91 PL	Smith	Fiberglass	2	330	PASS
DSL PL	Smith	Fiberglass	2	234	PASS

Vent Piping	Manufacturer	Type	Size (in.)	Length (ft.)	Test Result
87 Vent	Smith	Fiberglass	2	63	PASS
91 Vent	Smith	Fiberglass	2	81	PASS
DSL Vent	Smith	Fiberglass	2	69	PASS

Vapor Piping	Manufacturer	Type	Size (in.)	Length (ft.)	Test Result
VR	Smith	Fiberglass	3	365	PASS

Leak Logs / Repair

Reviewed By	11/1/2017 Date	IOTA Tech Signature	06-1727 CA License No.	10/31/2017 Date

ATTACHMENT C

CALCULATIONS

Potential To Emit Calculator for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities within California - Inputs

9/12/2016

This workbook is designed to calculate the potential to emit of your gasoline dispensing facility or the emissions increase from your modified existing source. Emissions from other equipment at your source not covered by this calculator must be calculated and submitted as part of your Request for Coverage.

The gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) owner/operator shall provide the information below. This includes whether or not the GDF is in a designated ozone nonattainment area and the number of vehicle refueling positions at the GDF for both gasoline and diesel vehicles. Ozone attainment/nonattainment designation status can be found at http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/greenbk/hindex.html.

Directions - Enter the facility's information in the yellow-highlighted boxes below. To determine the PTE of all new and/or existing equipment enter information for the entire GDF. To determine the emissions increases of your modified existing GDF, only enter information related to the equipment being modified or newly installed.

The facility wide emissions will be displayed on the "Output" sheet.

Facility Profile - User Inputs

What is the number of gasoline only refueling positions at your dispensing facility? **6**

A vehicle refueling position is a single gasoline dispensing machine and its associated nozzle(s). The total number of vehicle refueling positions at your GDF is the number of gasoline-fueled vehicles that can be refueled simultaneously.

What is the number of automotive/ nonroad diesel only refueling positions at your facility? 0

A vehicle refueling position is a single diesel fuel dispenser and its associated nozzle(s). The total number of automotive/nonroad only diesel refueling positions at you facility is the number of automotive-type vehicles (passenger car, light truck)or nonroad equipment that can be refueled simultaneously. This count would include free standing aboveground tanks used to refuel nonroad equipment.

What is the number of dispensers capable of refueling with either gasoline or diesel? 6

These are normally multi-grade dispensers with separate gasoline and diesel fuel nozzles on the same dispenser. These are used primarily to refuel automotive and light truck type vehicles.

What is the number of heavy-duty (HD) truck diesel refueling positions at your facility? 2

A HD truck (e.g., over the road) refueling position is a single diesel fuel dispenser and its associated nozzle(s). The total number of HD truck refueling positions at your facility is the number of HD trucks that can be refueled simultaneously.

Ozone designation status can be found at http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/greenbk/hindex.html or contact your reviewing authority. Enter either **attainment** or **nonattainment**. Nonattainment

What type of gasoline does your source use? (Standard, Reformulated Gas, California Reformulated Gas) California Reformulated Gas

What is the current year? **2017**

Enter the current year (a number between 2013 and 2030).

Potential To Emit Calculator for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities - Outputs

3/23/2015

In determining whether a GDF is subject to the Tribal Minor NSR program, owners and operators MUST use the PTE for "Tribal NSR Applicability" result. The PTE for "Sources Subject to the CA-GDF General Permit" is provided for informational purposes only. Emissions from other equipment at your source not covered by this calculator must be calculated and submitted as part of your Request for Coverage.

	PTE (tons/yr)						
	VOC	CO	NOX	SO2	PM	PM10	PM2.5
Tribal NSR Applicability:	**3.499**	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sources Subject to CA-GDF General Permit:	**2.417**	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

This facility is located in an ozone nonattainment area.

ATTACHMENT D

HABITAT ASSESSMENT

December 20, 2017

Chairman Nicholas Fonseca
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, California

RE: Post Construction Biological Site Evaluation for the Shingle Springs Village Project

Dear Chairman Fonseca:

At the request of the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (Tribe), MIG prepared this memorandum to address federally threatened or endangered species in order to meet coverage requirements under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) General Air Quality Permit for New or Modified Minor Source Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (General Permit). This memorandum provides supplemental information pertaining to federally listed species in support of the EPA's screening procedure to demonstrate eligibility for coverage under the General Permit for the Shingle Springs Village Project (project). This memorandum provides a description of pre-project biological site assessment methodologies; a discussion of the relevant regulatory context; an assessment of pre- and post-project site conditions; and a description of habitat suitability for federally listed plant and wildlife species and the potential for listed species to be affected by the project as outlined in the Listed Species Eligibility Criteria in Appendix A of the Request for Coverage application.

PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 4-acre project site is located in El Dorado County, within the Shingle Springs U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle, the central portion of Section 31 of Township 10 North, Range 10 East, M.D.B.&M. The project site is located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Shingle Springs and 8 miles southwest of Placerville. The site is within a portion of El Dorado County Assessor's Parcel Number 319-220-18. Local access is provided via Shingle Springs Drive. Regional access to site is provided via the U.S. 50 off-ramp that is adjacent to the northern parcel boundary.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Tribe constructed a fueling station, carwash, and associated retail center under Phase I of the Shingle Springs Village Project (project). Utility improvements and site access (driveways) were constructed within an adjoining County ROW along Shingle Springs Road. The project constructed a canopy-covered 12-bay fueling center with six fueling islands and a 5,012 square foot convenience store and carwash, all of which were located on Tribal land and outside of the review authority of the County and EID, except that EID and its authorized representatives and state and/or federal regulatory oversight agencies would be granted unimpeded access for the purposes of inspection, sampling, testing, repair, and/or enforcement of required Tribal-owned water backflow prevention and sewer pretreatment devices that would be required as a condition of uninterrupted connection to EID. The carwash and convenience store require water, sewer, gas and electrical connections for operations. Two 20,000-gallon underground fuel storage tanks would be located adjacent to the fueling bays/islands. One tank would be a split 12,000 gallon and 8,000 gallon tank.

MIG ● P.O. Box 5815 ● Tahoe City ● CA 96145
Phone 415-250-8900 ● E-mail aparravano@migcom.com

APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, as amended, provides the regulatory framework for the protection of plant and animal species (and their associated critical habitats), which are formally listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the FESA. The FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service), (3) prohibitions against "taking" (meaning harassing, harming, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct) of listed species, and (4) provisions for permits that allow incidental "take." The FESA also discusses recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. Both the USFWS and the NOAA Fisheries Service share the responsibility for administration of the FESA. During the CEQA review process, each agency is given the opportunity to comment on the potential of the proposed Project to affect plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidate for listing. For purposes of this assessment, the following acronyms are used for federally-listed species: federally endangered (FE) and federally threatened (FT).

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC. 703 et seq.), Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, prohibits taking, killing, possessing, transporting, and importing of migratory birds, parts of migratory birds, and their eggs and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. As used in the act, the term "take" is defined as meaning, "to pursue, hunt, capture, collect, kill or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect or kill, unless the context otherwise requires." With a few exceptions, most birds are considered migratory under the MBTA. Disturbances that cause nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort or loss of habitat upon which these birds depend would be in violation of the MBTA.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act that was first passed in 1940 regulates take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, transport, import and export of any bald or golden eagle or their parts (e.g., nests, eggs, young) unless allowed by permit (16 U.S.C. 668(a); 50 CFR 22). Take was broadly defined to include shoot, wound, kill, capture, collect, molest, or disturb. In the 1972 amendments, penalties for violations were raised to a maximum of fine $250,000 for an individual or a maximum of two years in prison for a felony conviction, with a doubling for organizations instead of individuals.

METHODS

Literature Review

Federally listed plant and animal species documented within the project site (including Tribal and offsite County ROW) was initially evaluated by reviewing current species occurrence database records, including California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2016)[1] and the USFWS list of Federal

[1] CDFW. 2016. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind. Wildlife Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento: California. Accessed on January 11, 2016.

Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in or May be Affected by Projects in the Shingle Springs and surrounding eight USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles (USFWS 2016).[2]

Special Status Species Habitat Evaluation

A field reconnaissance site visit was conducted by MIG biologist Amy Parravano on January 12, 2016 to document the existing site conditions, including recording observed plant and wildlife species, characterizing vegetation communities, and evaluating the potential for these habitats to support federally listed plant and wildlife species. A follow up visit was conducted on December 11, 2017 to review and document post-project site conditions. The potential occurrence of federally listed plant and animal species on the site was initially evaluated by developing a list of species that are known to or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site as described in the Methods summary above. The potential for occurrence of federally listed species was then evaluated in the field based on the habitat requirements of each species relative to the site conditions observed during the site reconnaissance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is currently developed and/or graded (refer to Figure 2). Adjacent land uses include the U.S. 50 corridor to the northwest, Shingle Springs Drive to the east, and undeveloped land to the west and south. The closest rural residence is located near the intersection of Single Springs Drive and Sleepy Creek Lane, over 500 feet east of the project site. The Study Area is at an approximate elevation ranging from approximately 1,370 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 1,380 feet msl and gently slopes upwards towards the southwest corner of the site. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has identified two soil map units within the project site: Auburn silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes and Sobrante silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes.

Pre-Project Vegetation Communities

Prior to project build-out, vegetation within the Action Area (determined to be the project site plus a 100 foot boundary; refer to Attachment 3) consisted of ruderal grassland dominated by a nearly monotypic stand of medusahead grass (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), an invasive winter annual grass. Newly emergent non-native and invasive forbs occurred in small numbers and included redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), storkbill filaree (*Erodium botrys*), rough cat's tongue (*Hypochaeris radicata*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). A shallow, throughflow seasonal swale occurred in the north-central portion of the project site supported the same plant species composition and relative cover as surrounding upland grassland areas. Low-stature, scattered individual shrubs occurred in the ruderal grassland community at the northeast corner of the site along the shoulder of the U.S. 50 offramp; these included coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*).

Federally Listed Plant Species

Extant populations of five federally listed plant species have been documented from several locations between one to five miles southwest of the project site (CDFW 2017):[3] Stebbins' morning-glory (*Calystegia stebbinsii*; FE), Pine Hill ceanothus (*Ceanothus roderickii*; FE), Pine Hill flannelbush (*Fremontodendron decumbens*; FE), El Dorado bedstraw

[2] USFWS. 2016. Species List for the Shingle Springs (510B), Coloma (526C), Garden Valley (526D), Clarksville (511A), Folsom SE (511D), Pilot Hill (527D), Placerville (510A), Latrobe (510C), Fiddletown (510D) USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles

[3] CDFW. 2017. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind. Wildlife Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento: California. Accessed on December 8, 2017.

(*Galium californicum* ssp. *sierrae*; FE), and Layne's ragwort (*Packera layneae*; FT). These species occur in chaparral and cismontane woodland communities, including foothill pine and canyon live oak associations. These species are restricted to gabbro or serpentine soils and occur in open areas, along rocky ridges, and among rocks and boulders (CDFW 2017).[4] Based on the pre-project site reconnaissance, the Action Area did not support shrub and/or tree-dominated communities, nor the specific soil types that would be suitable to support these species. Vegetation within the project site consisted of disturbed non-native annual grassland dominated by medusahead, an aggressive non-native species that displaces native species and reduces habitat quality and overall species richness in plant communities. Based on disturbed habitat conditions, high relative cover of non-native grasses and forbs, and the lack of suitable plant communities and soil types that would support these species, the project site did not provide habitat for federally endangered plants. In addition, perennial shrubs including Pine hill flannelbush and Pine hill ceanothus would have been identifiable at the time of the biological site assessment (January 2016), and were not detected at that time. The biological site reconnaissance concluded that federally listed plant species were not expected to occur in non-native grasslands within the project footprint including the limit of grading, soil stockpile and staging areas. It was verified during the site visit conducted on December 11, 2017 that no encroachment by construction equipment or personnel occurred into woodland or scrub habitats located over 300 feet to the west of the site that had a low potential to support federally listed plants. Therefore, there is no potential that take of federally listed plant species occurred as a result of project development.

Federally Listed Wildlife Species

The Action Area did not provide habitat for federally listed wildlife species due to the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the distance to known occurrences and/or the species' known distributional range, and disturbed habitat conditions attributed to routine disking of the site for fire suppression, roadside maintenance activities and surrounding busy roads, including U.S. 50. Specifically, the site does not support perennial aquatic habitat, including freshwater marshes or ponds, low gradient streams, drainage canals, or irrigation ditches that would be suitable to support California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii;* FT), foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*; FT), or giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*). No vernal pools were present within the project footprint or surrounding 250 feet; therefore vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*; FT) had no potential to be present and were not directly or indirectly affected by project development. The site did not support host plants for valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*; FT) consisting of red or blue elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.); therefore, there was no potential for this species to be present onsite. The nearest USFWS designated critical habitat (California red-legged frog) is located 15 miles east of the site between Camino and Pollock Pines, California.[5] The Action Area does not contain suitable habitat for federally listed species and therefore, project construction did not result in take of any such species.

It was determined that trees and shrubs adjacent to the project site in the County Right-of-Way may provide suitable nesting habitat for non-status migratory birds and raptors protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Preconstruction nesting bird surveys were conducted on August 29 and 30, 2016 prior to the initiation of construction activities that had the potential to result in direct (i.e. death or physical harm) and indirect (i.e., nest abandonment) adverse impacts to nesting birds. No nest structures or nesting bird activity was observed during these surveys that were conducted at the end of the nesting season (typically February 1 to August 31 in this area). Therefore, the project did not result in the destruction or abandonment of an active nest by raptors or songbirds protected by the MBTA. The Action Area does not support large nest trees or bodies of water that would provide

[4] CDFW. 2017. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind. Wildlife Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento: California. Accessed on December 8, 2017.

[5] USFWS Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species. Available online at https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77

suitable foraging habitat for the federally delisted bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*); furthermore, this species was not observed during preconstruction surveys and the project was constructed in compliance with the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

CONCLUSION

No federally-listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat(s) are present within the Action Area and it was determined during a pre-project special status species assessment that no habitat for federally listed species was present. Based on a post-construction biological site inspection, no encroachment into potentially sensitive areas occurred during construction. Therefore, project construction did not result in take of federally listed plant or wildlife species. The project meets criterion A and therefore would remain eligible for coverage under the General Permit.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (415) 250-8900 if you have any questions or concerns about the findings in this report.

Sincerely,
MIG

Amy Parravano
Senior Biologist

Enclosures:
Attachment 1: Project Site Location Map
Attachment 2: Existing Conditions Map
Attachment 3: Pre-Project Site Conditions Map (April 2015)
Attachment 4: Representative Site Photographs

.

Attachment 1: Project Site Location Map

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Index

PILOT HILL	COLOMA	GARDEN VALLEY
CLARKSVILLE	SHINGLE SPRINGS (Phase 1 Location)	PLACERVILLE
FOLSOM SE	LATROBE	FIDDLETOWN

0 500 1,000
Feet
1:24,000

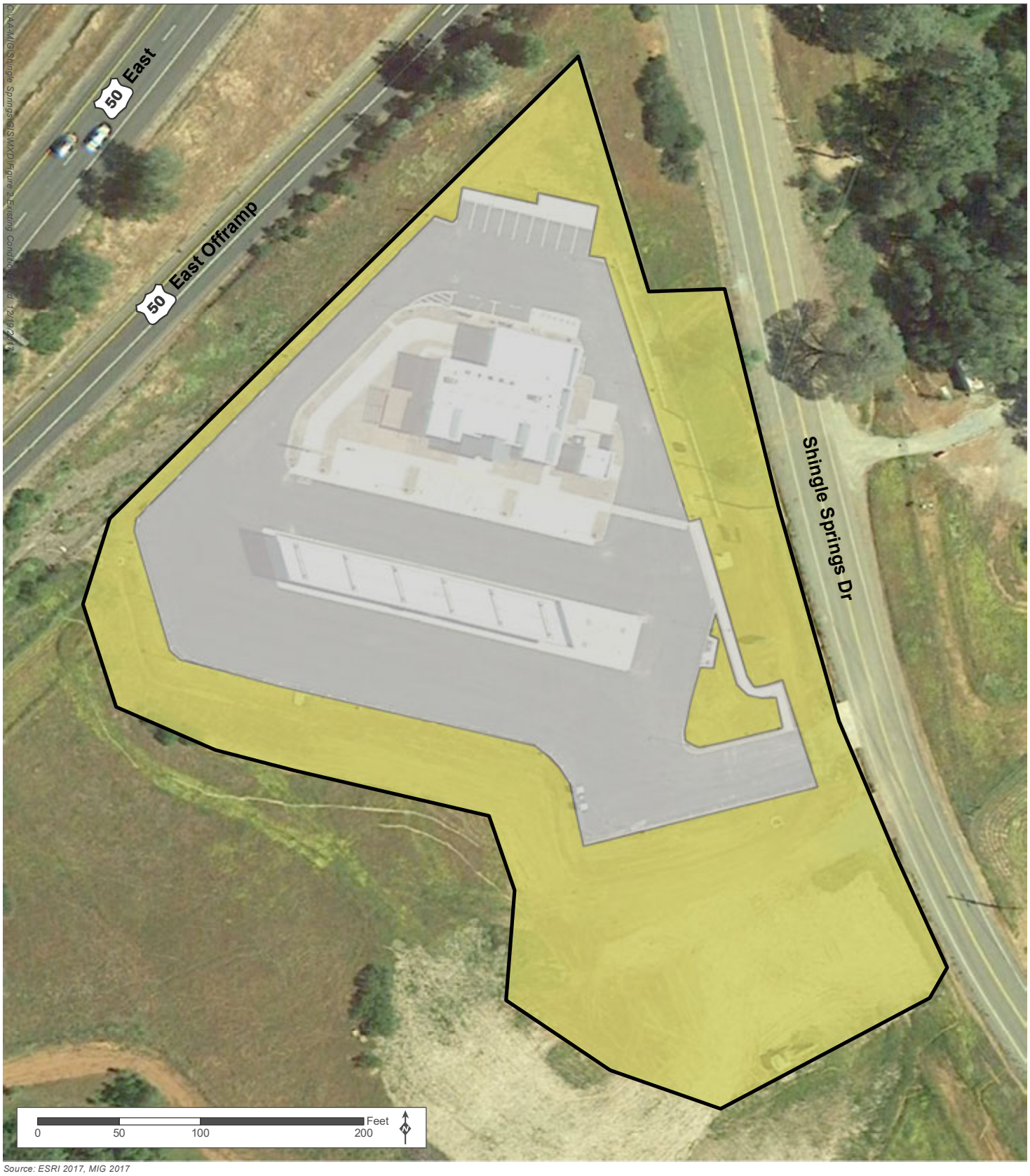
SHINGLE SPRINGS VILLAGE PROJECT - PHASE I
EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Attachment 1. Project Location Map

Shingle Springs Quadrangle

Sources: Soil Survey Area: El Dorado Area, California (CA624), v7, Sep 15, 2014; Google Earth imagery date 4/16/2015. Map date: January 19, 2016.

Attachment 2: Existing Conditions Map



Source: ESRI 2017, MIG 2017

Phase 1 Project Boundary (3.93 ac)

Developed (2.07 ac)

Graded (1.86 ac)

Figure 2 Existing Conditions

Shingle Springs Village Project

MIG

Attachment 3: Pre-Project Site Conditions Map (January 2016)

Source: GoogleEarth 2017, MIG 2017

Phase 1 Project Boundary (3.93 ac)

Action Area (100 ft buffer)

Google Earth Aerial Photograph: April 2015

Attachment 3 Pre-Project Site Conditions Map

Shingle Springs Village Project

MIG

Attachment 4: Representative Site Photographs

Attachment 4. Representative Project Site Photographs

Photo 1: View of non-native annual grassland from the west, facing northeast (pre-project). January 12, 2016

Photo 2: Post-project view of Shingle Springs Village development from the west adjacent to the U.S. 50 East offramp, facing northeast. December 11, 2017

Photo 3: View of Shingle Springs Village gas station/retail center from the south, facing northwest. December 11, 2017.

Photo 4: View of graded equipment staging area in southeast corner of the project site (refer to Figure 2) December 11, 2017.

ATTACHMENT E

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

SHINGLE SPRINGS BAND OF MIWOK INDIANS TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

CONCURRING PARTY

Dear Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Development Corporation:

Thank you for submitting the following reports to our office regarding the Shingle Springs Village Express Fuel Gas Station and Car Wash project, located on Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Tribal trust land at 3920 Shingle Springs Drive, Shingle Springs, California 95682:

- "Habitat Assessment Results for the Shingle Springs Village Project" prepared by Cal Ecology
- "Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Shingle Springs Village Express Fuel and Car Wash El Dorado County, California" prepared by Peak and Associates, Inc.

With regard to Section 106 of NHPA, Peak and Associates, Inc. recommended seeking concurrence from California SHPO regarding the finding of "no historic properties affected" by the project. Because the property is located on Tribal trust land, THPO is the authoritative agency to issue such a concurrence.

My review leads me to concur with the report by Peak and Associates, Inc. It is my determination that there will be no historic properties affected by the implementation of this project.

Thank you again for seeking my comments on this undertaking. If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (530) 698-1460 or at dfonseca@ssband.org

By: _____ Date: 12-15-2017

Daniel Fonseca, THPO

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND EFFECT FOR THE SHINGLE SPRINGS VILLAGE EXPRESS FUEL AND CAR WASH EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by

Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

Prepared for

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

September 2016
(Job # 16-075)

INTRODUCTION

Project Description

The project involves the construction of a gasoline station, buildings and a car wash facility on a project area that lies to the south of Highway 50 on Shingle Springs Drive in El Dorado County. The project area is located within the northeast quarter of section 31, Township 10 North Range 10 East, MDM., mapped on the Shingle Springs 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2).

The Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians is proposing to construct and operate the fueling station, carwash, and associated retail center under Phase I of the Shingle Springs Village Project. Phase II of the Shingle Springs Village Project includes: a restaurant, retail space, office space, and an entertainment venue within a 46,200 square foot structure and a 4,050 square foot structure; two fast food facilities measuring 3,230 square feet and 3,275 square feet, respectively; and a three story, 45,000 square foot 75- to 100-room hotel and conference center.

This project description addresses only Phase I of the Shingle Springs Village Project, as Phase II is not currently proposed but included herein in order to consider cumulative traffic effects. The timing of development for Phase II is currently undetermined and will be dependent on the Tribe's budgetary process.

The majority of the Project is located on tribal land and is not subject to CEQA. The action to be considered by El Dorado County (County) and the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is the proposed Phase I access driveway and EID water and sewer connections and pipeline within the County right-of-way (ROW). The maximum depth for excavations associated with the project is 17.5 feet.

Cultural Resources

The proposed project will require Clean Water Act (CWA) permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the applicant will participate as a consulting party to assist the federal agency in demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f; regulations codified at 36 CFR Section 800).

Melinda Peak served as principal investigator for the current study and preparer of the report, with Robert Gerry completing the field survey effort (resumes, Appendix 1).

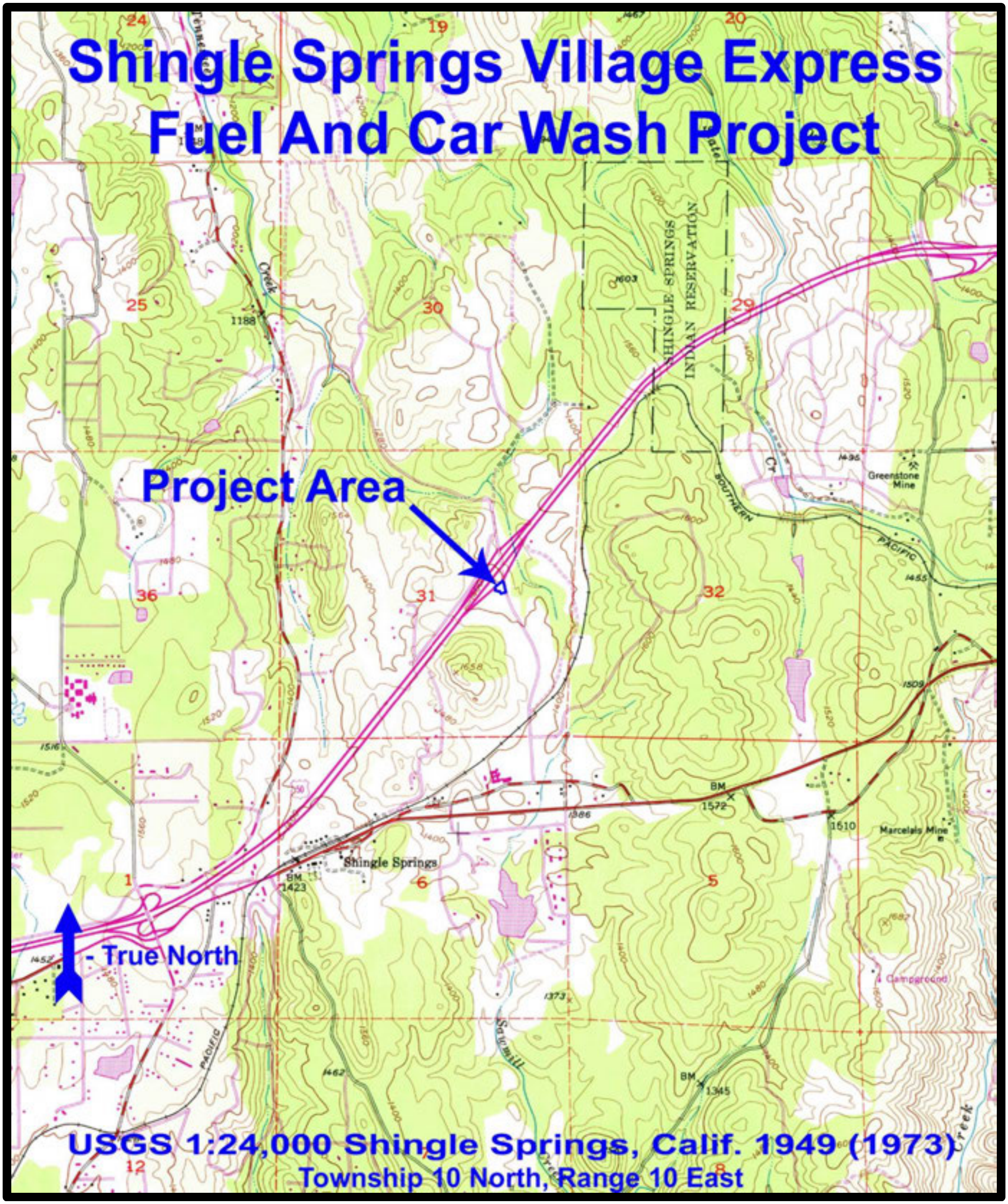

Shingle Springs Village Express
Fuel And Car Wash Project
Project Area
- True North
SHINGLE SPRINGS INDIAN RESERVATION
Shingle Springs
Greenstone Mine
Marcelais Mine
USGS 1:24,000 Shingle Springs, Calif. 1949 (1973)
Township 10 North, Range 10 East

Figure 1

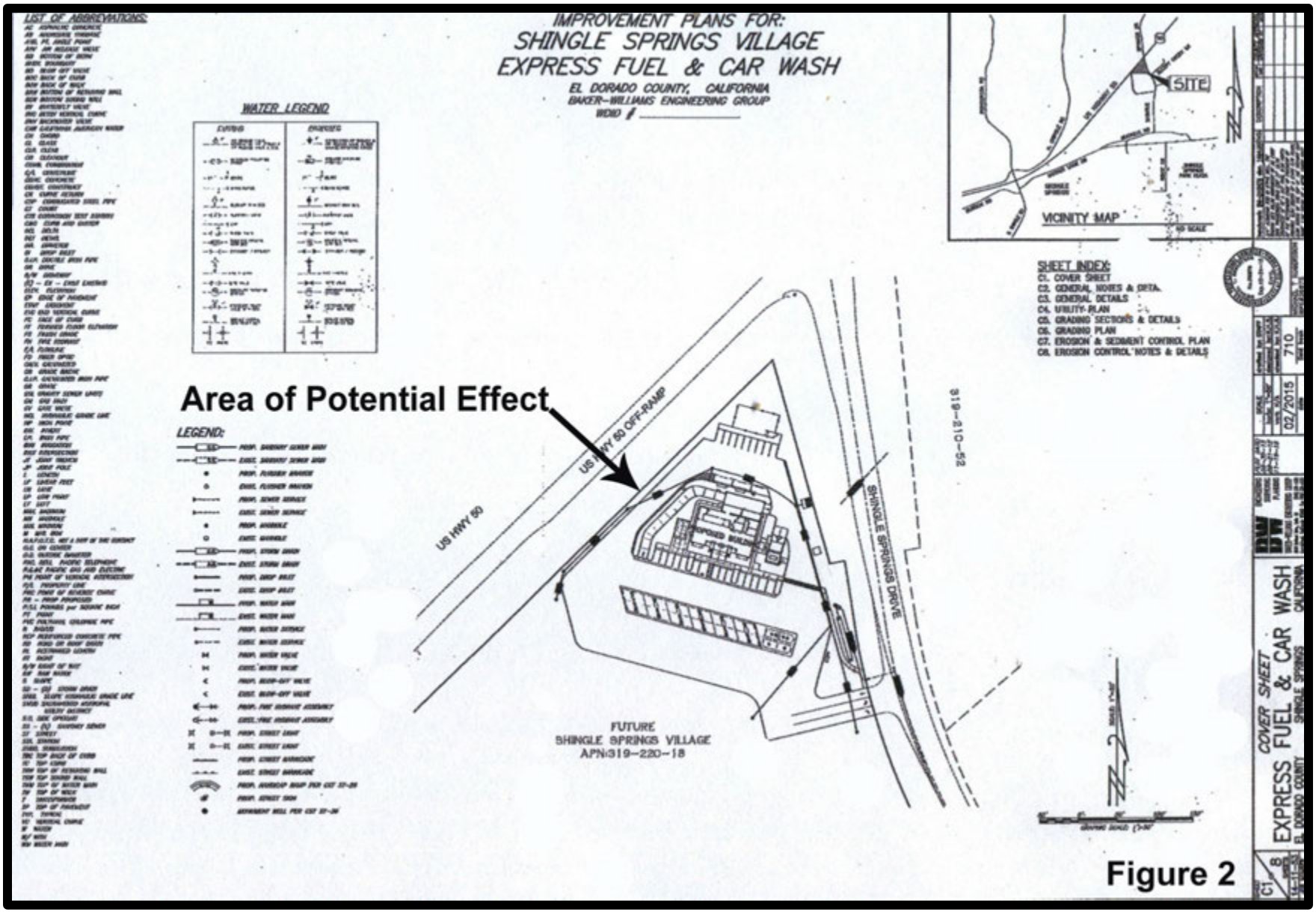

IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR:
SHINGLE SPRINGS VILLAGE
EXPRESS FUEL & CAR WASH
EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
BAKER-WILLIAMS ENGINEERING GROUP
WORK #
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:
WATER LEGEND
LEGEND:
VICINITY MAP
SITE
SHEET INDEX:
C1. COVER SHEET
C2. GENERAL NOTES & DATA
C3. GENERAL DETAILS
C4. UTILITY PLAN
C5. GRADING SECTIONS & DETAILS
C6. GRADING PLAN
C7. EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
C8. EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS
Area of Potential Effect
US HWY 50
US HWY 50 OFF-RAMP
SHINGLE SPRINGS DRIVE
319-210-52
FUTURE
SHINGLE SPRINGS VILLAGE
APN:319-220-18
COVER SHEET
EXPRESS FUEL & CAR WASH
SHINGLE SPRINGS
EL DORADO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
02/2015
710
C1
8

Figure 2

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Section 106 review process is implemented using a five step procedure: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties; 2) assessment of the effects of the undertaking on properties that are eligible for the National Register; 3) consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies for the development of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that addresses the treatment of historic properties; 4) receipt of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comments on the MOA or results of consultation; and 5) the project implementation according to the conditions of the MOA.

The Section 106 compliance process may not consist of all the steps above, depending on the situation. For example, if identification and evaluation result in the documented conclusion that no properties included in or eligible for inclusion are present, the process ends with the identification and evaluation step.

FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

Decisions regarding management of cultural resources hinge on determinations of their significance (36 CFR 60.2). As part of this decision-making process the National Park Service has identified components which must be considered in the evaluation process, including:

- o criteria for significance;
- o historic context; and
- o integrity.

Criteria for Significance

Significance of cultural resources is measured against the National Register criteria for evaluation:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and,
>
> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Historic Context

The historic context is a narrative statement "that groups information about a series of historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area." To evaluate resources in accordance with federal guidelines, these sites must be examined to determine whether they are examples of a defined "property type." The property type is a "grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics." Through this evaluation, each site is viewed as a representative of a class of similar properties rather than as a unique phenomenon.

A well-developed historical context helps determine the association between property types and broad patterns of American history. Once this linkage is established, each resource's potential to address specific research issues can be explicated.

Integrity

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register it must meet one of the criteria for significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a, b, c, or d]) and retain integrity. Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period."

The following discussion is derived from National Register Bulletin 15 ("How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation").

Within the concept of integrity, there are seven aspects or qualities that define integrity in various combinations. The seven aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will possess several or usually most of these aspects. The retention of specific aspects is necessary for a property to convey this significance. Determining which of the seven aspects are important involves knowing why, where and when the property is significant.

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;
- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;
- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,

- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant. All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define why a property is significant.

A property's historic significance depends on certain aspects of integrity. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. For example, a property's historic significance can be related to its association with an important event, historical pattern or person. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person ideally might retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of design and workmanship, however, might not be as important to the significance, and would not be relevant if the property were an archeological site. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. For archeological sites that are eligible under criteria A or B, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects.

In sum, the assessment of a resource's National Register eligibility hinges on meeting two conditions:

o the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and

o the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

For the National Register, "a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of ... objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The identity of a district derives from the relationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of functionally related properties.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource, defined as any site which:

(A.) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and

(B) Meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Prehistory

Until recent years, few archeological studies have been conducted in this region. Early excavations had focused either on the large, rich village sites in the Delta region and along the major waterways in the Central Valley or on the higher elevation sites in proposed reservoir areas, along major Sierra Nevada waterways. As a result, chronological sequences have been established for each region, with later work emphasizing refinement of these sequences.

Increasing urbanization in the Sacramento region over the past twenty years has pushed development further from the major drainages and into the margin of the Sacramento Valley and the Sierra Nevada foothills. There is no established archeological sequence for the region, but the ties seem to be stronger to the Sierra Nevada.

The project is located in an interesting area for archeological research because it is between three areas with defined archeological sequences: the Oroville locality to the north, the Central Sierra area to the east and the Central Valley/Delta area to the west. These sequences include many similar artifact types and dates for major cultural changes, but there are also significant differences between them. It is an important goal of archeology to determine how these differences relate to different cultural traditions, cultural adaptation to differing environmental conditions or other natural or cultural influences. It is not clear at present which of these sequences best reflects the prehistory of the project vicinity or if a separate local sequence is necessary to adequately describe the area.

An excavation project by Chavez (1982) on sites on Linda Creek and Strap Ravine corroborated the findings of earlier work that indicated that the strong Central Valley association characteristic of the late prehistoric cultures in the foothill area might not extend to earlier cultures. Although there are many similarities with the material culture of the Late Horizon of the Central Valley, there are also significant points of diversion.

In the Linda Creek area, only site CA-PLA-210 produced artifacts from excavation units. There was evidence of two components at the site, although they were not distinctly separated by stratigraphy.

The more recent component, characterized by Desert Side Notched points and emphasis on the use of chert and other silicates, probably dates to Phase II of the Late Horizon -- about A.D. 1500 to the time of European contact. The older component is represented by one Gunther Barbed projectile point and an emphasis on basalt as well as silicates. This component probably dates to Phase I of the Late Horizon, about A.D. 500 to 1500. Chavez (1982:58) cautions that these conclusions are tentative due to the small number of units excavated and the low recovery rate of artifacts within these units.

The Strap Ravine sites appear to have been occupied earlier than the Linda Creek sites, and, although times of occupation overlapped, they were probably abandoned earlier as well. The excavations at CA-PLA-38 recovered enough obsidian flakes to permit sourcing by X-ray fluorescence and dating by obsidian hydration. This dating technique indicated occupation of the site from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. Chavez, on the basis of projectile point types recovered from the site, suggests that occupation continued later than this, through Phase I and possibly into Phase II (Chavez 1982:51). Again, the conclusions must be considered tentative due to the relatively small artifact collection contributing to the analysis.

Artifacts that suggest occupation earlier than A.D. 500--into the transitional period between the Middle and Late Horizons--include a Type C3 *Olivella* shell bead and two slate projectile points bearing distinct morphological similarities to Martis Complex styles. The slate points, both recovered from CA-PLA-87, resemble a Type 4c point as defined at CA-NEV-15 (Elsasser 1960) and a Martis Contracting Stem (Elston et al. 1977) according to Chavez (1982:47). Point types suggesting Phase I occupation were also recovered from Strap Ravine sites.

Chavez (1982), dealing with a limited artifact collection, did not go so far as to suggest occupation of the area by a population bearing the Martis Culture. He noted the position of the project vicinity between three areas of differing cultural sequences (as mentioned above) and suggested that the wide variety of artifact types indicated that the area "...could have served as a culture contact and exchange 'hub'..." (Chavez 1982:52). A test excavation performed by Peak & Associates (1988) on a very small midden site, CA-PLA-176, on the Linda Creek watershed, also recovered a slate point similar in style to those associated with the Martis Culture.

The presence of Martis-like (Middle Archaic) artifacts was also noted at site CA-PLA-633 (Locus C) and CA-PLA-636 (Davy 1989) located in the Stanford Oaks project area. Of the 27 projectile points recovered during the excavation of the sites within the Stanford Oaks project area, six (22 percent) weighed more than two grams, and "...may or may not have been atlatl...dart points" (Davy 1989:163). The excavation of CA-PLA-663/H has also resulted in the discovery of larger projectile points that may date to this period as well (Wait, personal communication, 1994).

The extensive excavations in the Twelve Bridges Golf Club project area provide a large body of data toward defining the characteristics of the cultures in this area and a better idea of the cultural succession. The survey of Bickford Ranch (Peak & Associates 1995) included a large volcanic plateau that was almost devoid of prehistoric resources, but the margins of the plateau were the scene of considerable prehistoric occupation and use. Almost all of the sites in these project areas were associated with bedrock mortars.

It is clear that the most recent prehistoric cultures of the area reflect, in general, the late cultures of the Central Valley, though there are interesting local variations. Some of the differences clearly result from the greater wealth and population in the valley, but other differences may reflect a technological response to differing ecological settings and resource exploitation techniques.

In the preceding phase of prehistory there is a consistent expression of high Sierra Nevada and Great Basin relationships of some sort. However, the projectile points that reflect this connection are often produced on material imported from the Coast Ranges, although manufacture on locally available non-obsidian materials is much more common. The reasons for this situation are not clear. This could also be a response to differing ecological settings, but the relationship between foothill sites and the Martis Culture proper is an open question.

Ethnology

At the time of the gold rush, the project vicinity was occupied by the Nisenan Indians, identified by the language they spoke. There have been several general treatments of the Nisenan culture by Beals 1933; Kroeber 1929, 1953; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978 and Wilson 1982. There are also several more specific articles on various aspects of their culture as reported in the bibliography and elsewhere.

The Nisenan peoples occupied the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and the American Rivers from the Sacramento River on the west to the summit of the Sierra in the east. The Foothill and Hill Nisenan peoples were distinctive from the Valley Nisenan and were loosely organized into tribelets or districts with large central villages, surrounded by smaller villages. These are often referred to as winter villages by older Indians. These central villages and their leaders seemed to have had power or control over the surrounding smaller villages and camps and specific surrounding territory (Beals 1933; Littlejohn 1928; Wilson and Towne 1978). These districts were oriented to the natural resources and the landforms.

In the foothills and mountains the major drainages became formal or informal boundaries with the land in between forming the district. Thus, the Placerville District is between the Cosumnes River and the Middle Fork of the American River, the Auburn District between the Middle Fork of the American River and the Bear River and the Nevada City District between the Bear River and the Yuba River.

All the Nisenan depended on activities attuned to the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the seasonal movements and migration of the animals and the runs of fish. With the flooding of the valley in the

winter and spring a great number of animals such as elk, antelope and bears moved to the natural levees along the rivers and up into the lower foothills. Along the foothill margins they joined the resident and migratory deer herds. Huge flocks of waterfowl visited the flooded areas between the rivers and the foothills, coveys of quail gathered in the fall, and pigeons were common in the fall and spring. Steelhead and salmon ran up most of the major streams including Secret Ravine and Auburn Ravine in the fall, winter and spring. The hunting of these plentiful resources was part of the foothill lifeway.

This same bounty was available to the river-oriented valley peoples out on the valley floor and along the natural levees of the rivers. Major north-south Indian trails along the margin of the foothills were usable year around as well as other trails east and west along the natural levees of the stream courses. There was probably not a great deal of competition for resources at this time except in lean years. Both the valley and foothill peoples lived at the edges of rich ecotones: the rivers and the valley floor, and the valley floor and the foothills.

While the Hill Nisenan to the east in the foothills carried on trade with the valley peoples and shared some of the cultural traits, they lacked the complexity or richness of the Valley Nisenan. The Hill Nisenan had a different resource base to work with which required greater mobility and a more intense use of the available resources (Matson 1972). They developed a local culture that was more oriented to the gathering, storage and year round use of the acorn, continual foraging of resources by everyone in the village group, specialized hunting strategies and availability of different plants to gather and process (Erskian and Ritter 1972). They depended on activities attuned to the seasonal ripening of plant foods and the seasonal migrations and increased populations of animals and insects. The foothill people relied more on foraging for food, for immediate use or short-term storage, rather than gathering for future needs. This meant they had to be much more mobile in their use of the land and its resources. Population densities and the large number of campsites reflect the more limited ability to acquire and utilize the fewer available resources: they had to work harder for less.

This continual movement meant the foothill people did not have large year-round villages. There are no known major villages in the foothills or mountains that can compare with the valley permanent village sites or population densities. However, there are hundreds of small campsites and villages scattered across the foothills and mountains with certain localities as the centers for these hill peoples.

It appears that the hill people were more socially organized around the extended family than to the village and would often camp in informal family groups around the central village. Since they did some foraging and extensive fishing and hunting in the winter they needed to have some access to a resource base at all times. However, due to the ability to store acorns and other dried foods and take advantage of the winter concentrations of game, birds and fish, they could congregate in larger villages in the wintertime. There is some evidence that these winter villages were moved at times if the local resources were too badly depleted. Over a long period of time a center village may have been abandoned and moved and then reoccupied at a later time. Many place names refer to these old or unoccupied sites.

At the central villages there was the need to build and maintain more substantial houses for winter living. Larger family houses, a dance house and acorn granaries were part of these winter quarters. The availability of firewood may also have been a factor in the preference for living up in the oak

woodlands of the foothills. Winter was the time of ceremonies, social gatherings and marriages. Shamans had contests, children were trained, and trade items, tools, baskets and equipment were made and repaired.

Regional History

After James Marshall's discovery of gold at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River in 1848, thousands came to the Sierra foothills seeking their fortunes. The creeks and drainages throughout the foothill region were worked by the early miners, with varying degrees of success. Many towns grew up to provide goods and services to the miners. The closest community to the project area is Shingle Springs.

The 1833 malaria epidemic that decimated the Indians in the Central Valley played a major role in defining the post-Contact land use pattern of the Indians of the region, as well as impacting Euro-American economic development. The introduction of malaria to central California *circa* 1831 occurred as a result of expeditions of several fur brigades of the Hudson's Bay Company with infected individuals. The introduction of the disease led to the tremendous epidemic of 1833 that decimated the Indian population of the region. An estimated three-quarters of the total Indian population of the region died from the disease in that year.

Malaria was epidemic in the mining camps of the Sierra foothill region, and remained endemic, with frequent sharp local outbreaks throughout the Central Valley until about 1880. The Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Health published in 1875, referenced an undated article from *The Placer Press* that reported, “Almost everybody living west of Gold Hill is either down with fever, or chills and fever, or more or less affected by the miasmatic poison generated and floating around in that locale” (Gray and Fontaine 1951:27).

The value of the land for agriculture was discovered in the 1850s and 1860s. Many in this area raised cattle, and maintained a summer range in the mountains. As the grasses died when the rain stopped in May, the ranchers would drive their herds to the summer ranges. In the fall, when the rains began again, the herds would be driven back to the home ranges.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the increased urbanization and expansion of suburban communities from Sacramento to the east along the Highway 50 corridor, led to growth of the housing market in eastern Sacramento County and western El Dorado County. The lower cost of living and land have drawn high technology firms and other industries to the region, resulting in the subsequent commercial and residential development and expansion of the communities of Folsom, El Dorado Hills and Cameron Park, virtually closing out the era of the large cattle ranches and orchards in the lower foothill region.

RESEARCH

A review of the files maintained at the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System was conducted on August 19, 2016 (Appendix 2). There are no

resources in or near the project area. Two surveys have been conducted covering the project area—the western portion was covered in 2002 by Peter Jensen (NCIC report #2566); the eastern half covered by Jensen in 1999 (NCIC report #4539).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on requesting a check of the Sacred Lands files. The check failed to reveal any properties listed as Sacred Lands (Appendix 3). The NAHC did provide a list of individuals and groups to contact regarding the property. A reply was received from that agency confirming that there are no Sacred Lands present on August 23, 2016. Consultation with individual groups was not initiated by Peak and Associates.

FIELD INSPECTION

On August 27, 2016, Robert Gerry visited the project site and conducted a new survey using complete coverage complete coverage with transects no wider than 3 meters (Figure 3). Grading and construction work has exposed most of the area, allowing good visibility.

No prehistoric or historic period site materials were found, confirming the prior survey work.

CONCLUSIONS

The project area is situated in an open, nearly level grassland with no exposed bedrock. The closest drainage is located several hundred feet to the east and is shown as intermittent with a very small catchment basin. Arboreal tree cover (oaks) is located adjacent to this intermittent drainage. The soil is listed as Auburn silt loam with an average depth to bedrock of approximately fourteen inches (www.nrcs.usda.gov).

The probability of encountering buried prehistoric period deposits is considered to be low given the environmental setting. The project area was not situated adjacent to any early transportation route, or in a particularly favorable environmental setting for historic period habitation. The probability of encountering buried historic period deposits is also considered to be low.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As a result of the identification and evaluation efforts, an agency official may find that there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Section 800.16 (i).

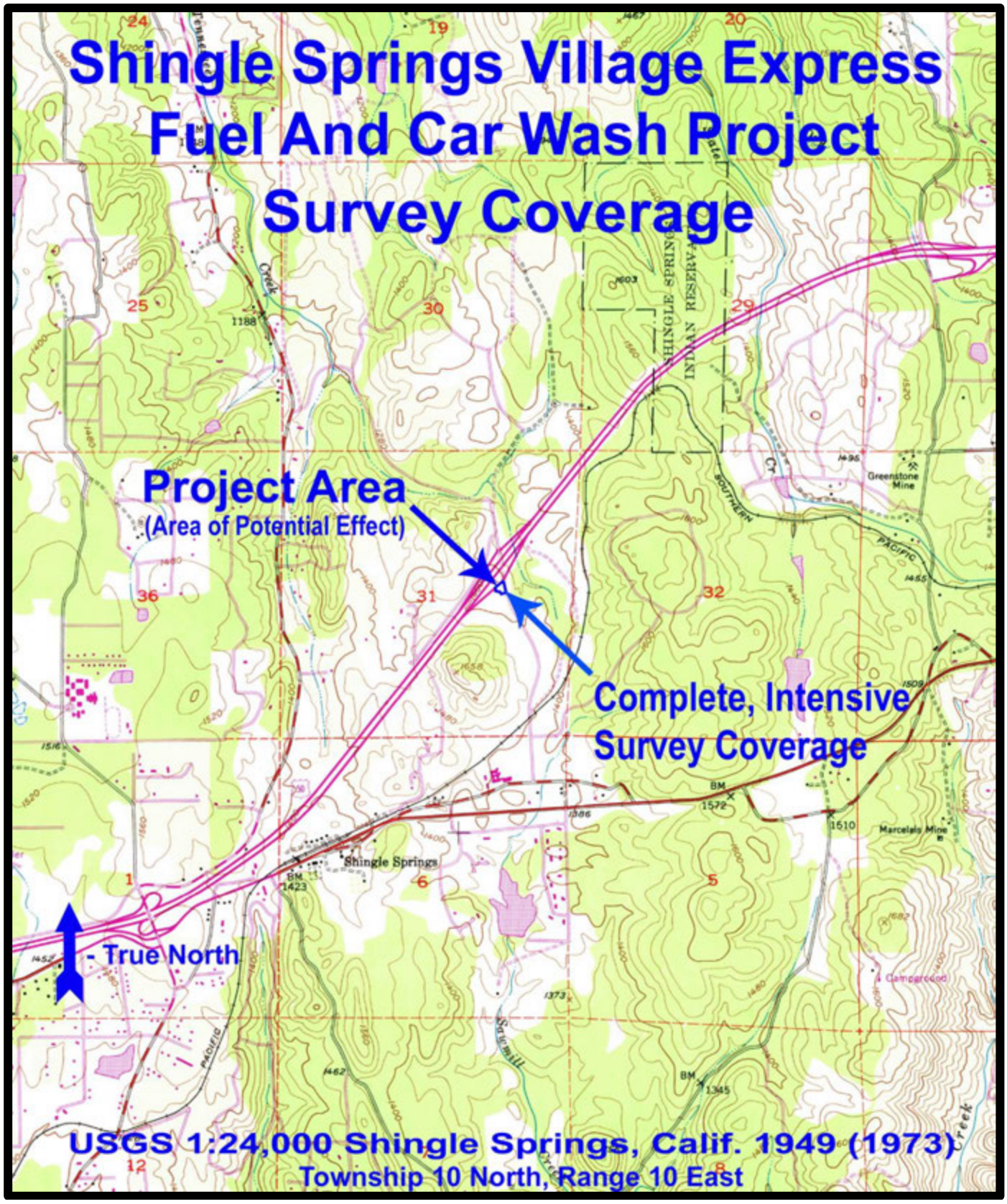

Shingle Springs Village Express
Fuel And Car Wash Project
Survey Coverage
Project Area
(Area of Potential Effect)
Complete, Intensive
Survey Coverage
True North
USGS 1:24,000 Shingle Springs, Calif. 1949 (1973)
Township 10 North, Range 10 East

Figure 3

If the agency official finds there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association" (Section 800.5 (a)).

There are three possible findings:

- **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.

- **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or

- **Adverse effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

With regard to Section 106 of the NHPA, it is recommended that agency seek concurrence from the California SHPO with a finding of "no historic properties affected" per Section 800.4(d) (1).

For the purposes of CEQA, we conclude that there will be no impact to important cultural resources from implementation of the project.

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APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK **January 2016**
Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

PROJECTS

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed a number of determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places.

She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the development of a winery in a ranch in Folsom, commercial buildings in the City of Davis, a lumber mill in Clovis, older farmhouses dating to the 1860s, an early roadhouse, bridges, canals, former small town site, and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabla-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project, and served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the land of Liberty series.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

ROBERT A. GERRY **January 2016**
Senior Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Gerry has forty years of extensive experience in both the public and private sectors. He has directed all types of cultural resource-related projects, including field survey, test excavations, data recovery programs, intensive archival research, cultural resource management and monitoring. He has completed archeological work in most cultural areas of California and in the western Great Basin.

EDUCATION

Graduate studies - Anthropology - California State University, Sacramento
B.A. - Anthropology - University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

RECENT PROJECTS

Mr. Gerry was field director for a cultural resources survey of the Diamond Valley Project in Alpine County, California. The project involved an overview and survey of an extensive plan area, recording and evaluation of resources and presenting the results to local Native Americans and helping to conduct a field tour with them. He also directed field survey of the Van Vleck Ranch, a large property in Sacramento County being put into a conservation easement. He has conducted surveys throughout California related to low income housing development.

He was field director and primary report writer on several linear surveys of considerable length--including the San Joaquin Valley Pipeline (157 miles) for Shell Oil, the Point Arena-Dunnigan fiber optic cable (137 miles) and the Medford, Oregon, to Redding, California fiber optic cable (151 miles), the Oregon and Idaho portions of the Spokane to Boise fiber optic cable, and the San Bernardino to San Diego fiber optic cable, for American Telephone & Telegraph Company. He also assisted on the 170 mile Pacific Pipeline survey on the southern coast of California and conducted several surveys of water pipelines in Riverside County for Eastern Municipal Water District: La Sierra pipeline, Perris Valley, Pico Rivera, Temecula, San Jacinto and their entire recycled water project. Follow-up projects involved well sites, pump stations and other infrastructure improvements.

Mr. Gerry supervised the cultural resources assessments and participated in all field surveys for the studies of water supply facilities for seven wildlife refuges in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. He has also developed a specialty in bridge replacement evaluations, completing five such studies in Tuolumne County, two in Santa Barbara County, two in Amador County and ten others in various areas of California.

Mr. Gerry has had extensive experience in the recording and evaluation of mining sites in northern California and Nevada for proposed mining undertakings as well as in the course of survey for proposed subdivisions, reservoirs, and other development projects.

Mr. Gerry has directed test excavations for evaluation of significance at a number of sites, both historic and prehistoric. Examples include CA-NAP-261, twelve sites on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, three sites on Russell Ranch in Sacramento County, a midden site near Guinda and a village known through ethnographic literature in Murphys. He conducted test excavations at a known village site adjacent to a quarry in Yolo County to insure it would not be impacted by expanded quarrying.

In the field of historical resources, Mr. Gerry has prepared site records and significance evaluations for numerous historical buildings throughout California. The bulk of these have been single family residences, but industrial, commercial and multi-family residences were also included. He has also directed excavations for evaluation of historical archeological potential and monitored construction work in areas of known historical sensitivity.

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APPENDIX 2

Record Search

California Historical Resources Information System

NORTH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER

AMADOR
EL DORADO
NEVADA
PLACER
SACRAMENTO
YUBA

California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Folsom Hall, Suite 2042
Sacramento, California 95819-6100
phone: (916) 278-6217
fax: (916) 278-5162
email: ncic@csus.edu

8/19/2016 NCIC File No.: ELD-16-62

Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3161 Godman Avenue
Chico, CA 95973

Re: Shingle Springs Village Express Fuel and Car Wash Project

The North Central Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Shingle Springs USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius.

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shapefiles ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: Total number of resources within search area:	none 0
Reports within project area: Total number of reports within search area:	2566 4539 2

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA
Resource Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA
Report Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed/NA
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed/NA

OHP Historic Properties Directory:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Historical Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed/NA
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA
Soil Survey Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed/NA

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

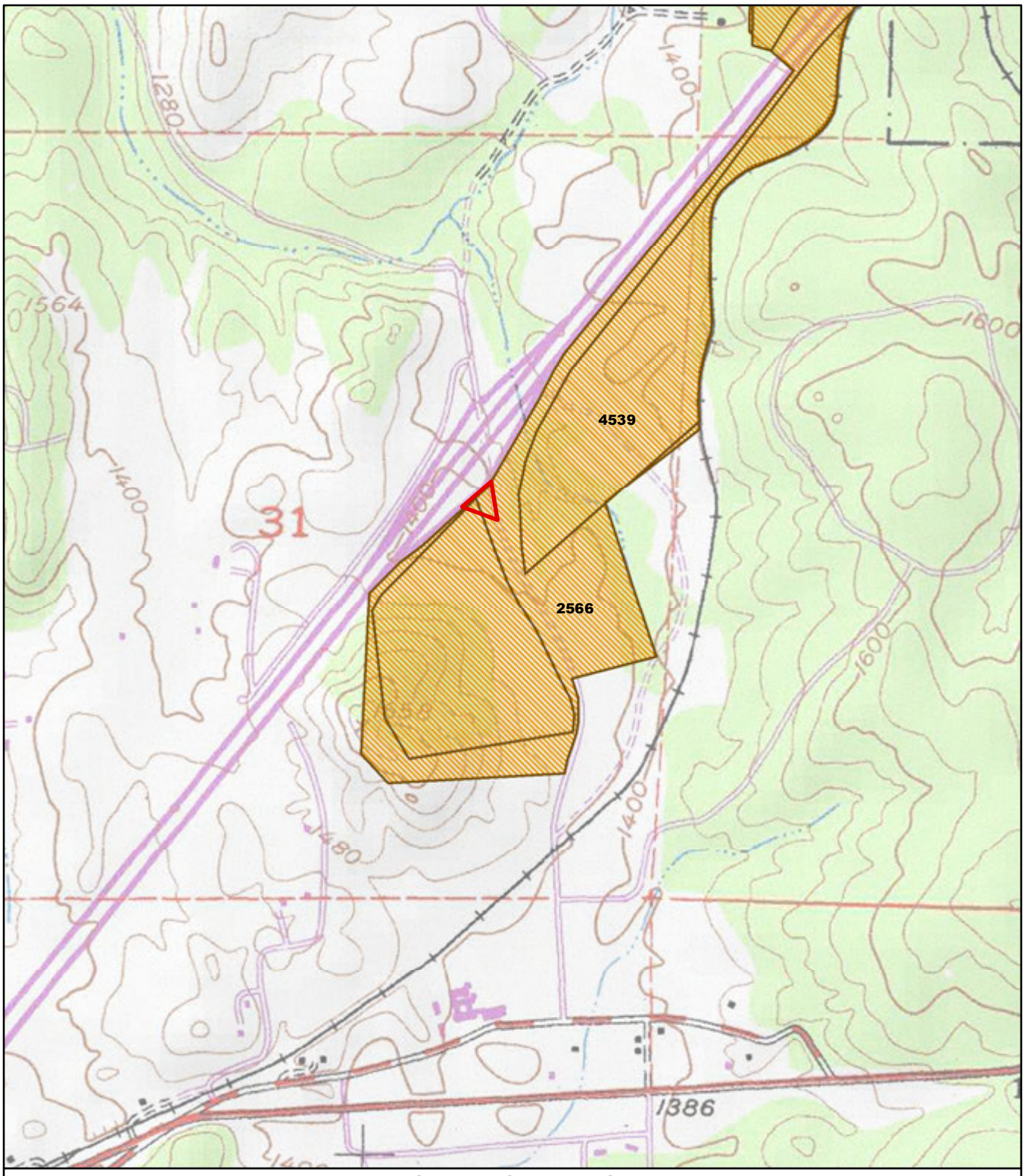
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Nathan Hallam, Coordinator
North Central Information Center

Shingle Springs Village Express Fuel and Car Wash Project



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Meters

North Central Information Center
Records Search Results

Shingle Springs 7.5' Quadrangle

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not redistribute.

Findings:

0 resources
2 survey reports

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
002566		1999	Jensen, Peter M.	Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Shingle Springs Rancheria Hotel and Casino Development Project, c. 120 acres near Shingle Springs, El Dorado County, California.		34-000455
004539		2002	Jensen, Peter M.	Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Shingle Springs Rancheria Health Clinic and Fee-to-Trust Project		

APPENDIX 3

Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

August 23, 2016

Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates

Sent by Email: peakinc@surewest.net
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Shingle Springs Village Express Fuel and Wash, El Dorado County

Dear Mr. Neuenschwander:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

Native American Contacts
El Dorado County
August 23, 2016

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Crystal Martinez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 699 Miwok
Plymouth , CA 95669
Crystal@ionemiwok.org
(209) 245-5800 Office

(209) 245-3112 Fax

Nashville-El Dorado Miwok
Cosme Valdez, Interim Chief Executive Officer
P.O. Box 580986 Miwok
Elk Grove , CA 95758
valdezcom@comcast.net
(916) 429-8047 Voice/Fax

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Miwok
Shingle Springs , CA 95682 Maidu
nfonseca@ssband.org
(530) 387-1400
(530) 387-8067 Fax

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
Auburn , CA 95603 Miwok
(530) 883-2390 Office

(530) 883-2380 Fax

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
Auburn , CA 95603 Miwok
(530) 883-2390 Office

(530) 883-2380 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for Shingle Springs Village Express Fuel and Wash, El Dorado County.